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Senate

The Senate met at 9:30 a.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore [Mr. STEVENS].

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Our heavenly Father, the fountain of all wisdom, understanding, and strength, You execute judgment and there is none like You.

Lord, thank You for providing refuge for the oppressed and for those who know Your name. Strengthen us with the defense of Your right hand. Give us this day a knowledge of You that we may gain true understanding. Multiply our years with abundant living, enabling us to find real peace and joy.

Lord, You know what is best for us, so please guide our lives. Look at the needs of our Senators and do for them what they cannot accomplish by human efforts alone. Give them wisdom and courage for these challenging days. Conform our will to the unfolding of Your loving providence. We pray this in Your holy name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The PRESIDENT pro tempore led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

RECOGNITION OF THE ACTING MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Republican whip is recognized.

SCHEDULE

Mr. MCCONNELL. This morning, there will be a period of morning business for 60 minutes. Following that period, the Senate will resume consideration of the supplemental appropriations for Iraq and Afghanistan.

Under a previous order, upon returning to the bill at approximately 10:40 this morning, the Senate will proceed to two back-to-back rollcall votes. The first vote will be in relation to the Corzine amendment numbered 1811 relating to military reservist retirement pay. That vote will be followed by a vote in relation to the Reid amendment numbered 1844 relating to end strength.

The votes in relation to the Corzine and Reid amendments will be the first votes of today. The Senate will recess from 12:30 to 2:15 so the Republicans may hold their weekly policy luncheon. Following the recess, the Senate will resume consideration of the appropriations supplemental. Amendments will be offered and debated throughout the day. Yesterday, we made substantial progress on the bill and I appreciate Members agreeing to time agreements on their amendments so we could schedule votes and move forward.

Senators should again expect rollcall votes throughout the day and into the evening in relation to the supplemental appropriations bill. As the leader has indicated, we are going to finish this bill this week and that will require late nights with votes included. All Senators should be aware of that in scheduling their evenings tonight and tomorrow night.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Nevada.

Mr. REID. The Senator from Pennsylvania has asked to speak this morning. The Senator from Maryland is here. I ask unanimous consent that the first 3 minutes of the time be charged to the Republicans. I ask that the Senator from Pennsylvania be recognized for 3 minutes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Pennsylvania is recognized for 3 minutes.

DR. GUION S. BLUFORD, JR.

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I rise to welcome to the Senate Dr. Guy Bluford and his wife Linda who are here today. This year marks the 20th anniversary of Dr. Bluford's first flight into space, the first African American in space. He is a native Philadelphian, of which I am very proud. I am equally as proud that he is also a fellow Penn State graduate.

He has distinguished this country in his 29 years of service in the U.S. Air Force. I will enter into the RECORD his long list of accomplishments in the Air Force, and I ask unanimous consent to have this printed following my remarks.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit No. 1.)

Mr. SANTORUM. He has won numerous medals and commendations. His first flight in space was on August 30, 1983. He became the first African American to fly in space. Subsequent to that, he went on three missions in space in the shuttle and logged over 688 hours in space. In 1997, he was inducted into the International Space Hall of Fame. Since his retirement, he has continued to excel in private enterprise since 1997 and is now president of the Aerospace Technology Group.

As I mentioned, one of his greatest accomplishments is graduating from Penn State University, my alma mater. He has an aerospace engineering degree from Penn State. He has a master's degree of science, Ph.D. degree in aerospace engineering from the Air Force Institute of Technology, and an MBA degree from the University of Houston. His education is phenomenal. His accomplishments in the military and space and now in the private sector are something of which to take note.

We recognize today his great contribution to this country. The example he sets is as a terrific role model for young people of all ethnic and racial backgrounds. He is a man who has accomplished a tremendous amount in

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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his life and obviously has a lot more to contribute. He and his wife Linda are here today, and we will have a reception for them starting at 10 a.m. in one of the reception rooms behind me. I invite my colleagues to stop by and meet Dr. Bluford and his wife Linda.

I thank him for his tremendous service. I know my colleagues join me in recognizing his great accomplishments and great service to this country.

EXHIBIT No. 1

GUION S. BLUFORD, JR. PH.D

Dr. Guion S. Bluford, Jr., President, The Aerospace Technology Group (ATG), an aerospace technology and business consulting organization specializing in aviation and space related technology development, analysis, and marketing related activities. Prior to joining ATG, Dr. Bluford was Vice President of Microgravity R&D and Operations for the Northrop Grumman Corporation and was responsible for all corporate microgravity research and technical development activities in support of NASA's Human Exploration and Development of Space (HEDS) Enterprise. He also served as the Program Manager of the NASA Glenn Research Center's Microgravity Research, Development, and Operations Contract (MRDOC). Headquartered in Cleveland Ohio, Dr. Bluford was responsible for the design, development, integration, and operational support of the NASA Fluids and Combustion Facility and associated space flight experiment hardware for the International Space Station. Prior to joining Northrop Grumman, he was Vice President of the Aerospace Sector of Federal Data Corporation (FDC) and was responsible for all NASA business. He has also been the Vice President of the Engineering Services Division of NYMA Inc and Program Manager of the NASA Lewis Research Center's Scientific Engineering, Technical and Administrative Related Services (SETAR) contract.

Prior to his service with Northrop Grumman, FDC, and NYMA, Inc., Dr. Bluford was a NASA mission specialist and payload commander astronaut on four Space Shuttle missions. He was selected in the first class of space shuttle astronauts in 1978 and was the first African American to fly in space in 1983 aboard Space Shuttle Challenger. In addition, he flew on a Spacelab flight as payload commander in 1985, a Department of Defense Strategic Defense Initiative Office flight in 1991, and a classified Department of Defense flight in 1992. He has logged over 688 hours in space.

Dr. Bluford served 29 years in the United States Air Force as an Air Force tactical fighter pilot in Vietnam, instructor pilot, staff development engineer, Branch Chief of the Aerodynamics and Airframe Branch of the Air Force Flight Dynamics Laboratory and NASA Astronaut. He has over 5200 hours of jet flight time in ten different aircraft.

Dr. Bluford received a Bachelor of Science degree in Aerospace Engineering from Penn State University and Masters of Science and Ph.D degrees in Aerospace Engineering from the Air Force Institute of Technology, and a Master of Business Administration degree from the University of Houston, Clear Lake, Texas.

Dr. Bluford serves on the Board of Directors of the U.S. Space Foundation, ENSCO Inc, and the Board of Trustees of The Aerospace Corporation. He has been a member of the National Research Council's Aeronautics and Space Engineering Board (ASEB) and the Board of Directors of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics (AIAA). He is currently serving on the Board of Directors of the NASA Alumni League, Western Reserve Historical Society of Cleve-

land, the Great Lakes Science Center, and the National Inventors Hall of Fame Foundation.

He has been awarded the Department of Defense's Superior Service and three Meritorious Service Medals; the Air Force's Legion of Merit, Meritorious Service, Commendation, and ten Air Medals; NASA's Distinguished Service, Exceptional Service and four Space Flight Medals; the State of Pennsylvania's Distinguished Service Medal and thirteen honorary doctorate degrees. An AIAA Fellow, he was inducted into the International Space Hall of Fame in 1997.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, there will be a period for the transmission of morning business up to 60 minutes, with the first 30 minutes under the control of the Democratic leader or his designee and the second 30 minutes under the control of the Senator from Texas, Mrs. HUTCHISON, or her designee.

Mr. REID. I yield 10 minutes to the Senator from Maryland, to be followed by 10 minutes to the Senator from Oregon, followed by 10 minutes to the Senator from Louisiana, Ms. LANDRIEU.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Maryland is recognized for 10 minutes.

IRAQ

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I will state some of my principles as we debate the supplemental appropriations on Iraq.

One year ago, America was on the brink of war. Congress debated then whether America should go it alone to confront Saddam Hussein or get international support to bring the world with us. This week, Congress takes up a nearly similar debate: Do we go it alone or do we find a way to share the burden and the cost of the war?

Who should pay for the occupation and reconstruction of Iraq? According to the Bush administration, the answer is the American taxpayer, to the tune of \$87 billion.

I agree that as we consider this debate, we should have four principles to guide our thinking. First, there must be international burden sharing. If the stability of Iraq is in the world's interest, then the world should help pay for the reconstruction. The administration must be more aggressive in the pursuit of reconstruction funds from other countries and other international institutions.

Second, wherever possible, American aid should be loans, not giveaways. Iraq has the world's second largest oil reserves. These oil fields are capable of pumping out millions of barrels a day. That should translate into billions of dollars. Those profits should help with the reconstruction.

Third, we must always be clear that we support our troops. These are ordinary men and women called to do extraordinary and dangerous and difficult missions. They put their lives at risk to serve our country. Our troops need the equipment, the gear, the backup. And their families need financial support. Military families, with loved ones are in Iraq, need financial support to make ends meet and the health care they should get.

Third, the administration must lay out its plan to end the occupation of Iraq. There was a plan for the war. Now we need a plan for the peace. The American people deserve full disclosure: a real assessment of where we are going, how long we will be there. Iraq must not turn into a quagmire. We cannot pour in our funds and send more troops with no end in sight.

Last year, when we debated about the war, I said if it is important enough to the world to go, the world should go with us. I voted to go to the U.N. to have international legitimacy and international burden sharing, to share the dangers along with our troops as well as to share the cost of rebuilding Iraq.

During the debate I said: What is going to happen to our troops? And I asked it in classified situations and other briefings we received. I wanted to know if our troops were going to be greeted with a landmine or with a parade. Well, now we know the answer to that.

Our troops need all the support they can get. I believe we need more troops, but I do not think we need more American troops; they should come from other countries.

I believe there is money that needs to be spent in Iraq but not only our money. I think there needs to be international money. We had a coalition of the willing. Now we need a coalition of the wallet. Let them step to the plate to share the financial responsibility to create stability and a democracy in Iraq.

You bet I am behind our troops. And we want to vote to make sure they have the help and the assistance they need, not only the right gear. We understand they do not even have the proper body armor they need.

We also want to support their families here at home. They come back for 2 weeks for a breather, but their families' hearts are broken as the men and women go back to the war. We need to support those families financially, and we need to support those things in terms of health care.

When it comes to burden sharing, we now know the other countries are not stepping up. They are tepid. They were timid about the war, and they are tepid about reconstruction. Only 61 countries have committed to helping. They have committed \$1.5 billion to the reconstruction of Iraq, according to Ambassador Bremer's testimony. That is not enough.